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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court,
STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff,
STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds,
JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer,
OWEN BURNEY.

For Coroner,
EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor,
LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Representatives.
WILLIAM H. WADDELL,
EUSTACE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township,
ROBERT SWEAT.

FIGHT IT OUT ON THE COLOR LINE.

We must lay aside all kindly thoughts
of the "Mammy"
Who so breast we nursed,
Her appeal for justice we must hear with a
sneer—
Her age-bent form must be cursed;
And force with injustice must combine
To fight it out on the color line."

Though we have known "old Pompey" all our lives,
And he never did us any harm;
In the days, long gone, when we hunted and fished
And played with him 'round the farm;
Yet, force with injustice we must combine
And fight him too on the color line."

Though they never raised finger to do us harm,
When the war cloud hung dark o'er the land;
But provided the bread to feed us then,
And lent our women and children a hand;
Yet, force and injustice must combine
And "fight them all on the color line."

And in the years since then they have quietly borne
The burden and heat of the day,
Have planted the cotton and hoed the corn,
And have never struck for their pay;
Yet force and injustice must combine
And "fight it out on the color line."

Ah! men of stone, with hearts of iron,
All prejudice never die?
When down on your knees do you ever think—
There's no color line drawn on high.
For he who justice and mercy combines
Is no respecter of "color lines."

Ex Ran.

WILMINGTON, July 20th, 1882.

The *Enterprise*, a paper published at Whiteville, N. C., publishes an article in its issue of the 19th inst., which might have been misconstrued as reflecting on the editor of this paper. We at once communicated with the editors of the *Enterprise* and they very promptly replied that the article did not refer to us personally. The following communication will fully explain itself:

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
July 20, 1882.

Messrs. McEachern and Lovell,—Gentlemen:—I clip the above from your paper of the 19th, and write for the purpose of demanding an explanation from you at once. An early answer will be expected.

Respectfully,
W. P. CANADAY.

WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
July 21st, 1882.

W. P. Canaday, Esq.,—Sir:—Yours to hand demanding explanation of an article in the *Enterprise* of July 19th.—We have no explanation to make, as the article did not refer to you personally; but will say that we meant that the man whom you branded as "a liar, paltroon and coward," and designated as a "dirty dog," has turned out to be such by leaving the democratic principles of truth and honesty, and accepting the platform and principles of (as we think) the most corrupt and damnable party in the universe. And if he was a dog in that party he will be a dog in another party, or at any rate he has acted to that effect.

Hoping this is satisfactory, we are,
Respectfully,
MCEACHERN & LOVELL.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully ask my city subscribers to be ready in the future to pay up when I call to see them, and thereby save me *shoe leather*. The POST is only $2.00 per year, payable in advance. We cannot carry DEAD-HEADS.

W. N. N. SWEET, City Agent.

Greene Fading.

Geo. Rose and Clark Troy should to Green have mercy shown at the Fayetteville pow-wow. Their speeches killed Green. Able efforts from able men. The contrast was plainly shown. Aid us us again gentlemen. Was there not a purpose in all of it? Didn't you do it on purpose, gentlemen?

ANTI-BOURBON.

Poor Green.

"I am totally unprepared, gentlemen; have had only three hours spare time since my nomination," — Col. Greene's opening at the Fayetteville meeting.

This opinion is agreed to almost unanimously. It is the verdict of the people after hearing Col. Green's speech.

HARD WORKER.

Bourbon Ratification.

The most amusing thing that occurred at the Cumberland-Warsaw ratification meeting held in Fayettoville on Wednesday night, 26th inst.) was, at the close of the meeting, a number of the admirers of Greene requested a prominent politician talk to the gentlemen from Warren. The prominent politician said it in this wise: Col. Green, you must, in your speeches hereafter, not dwell upon your aristocratic ancestors in the way you did tonight. It won't take with the farmers, mechanics and laboring men."

Too late to amend. Every voter in the Cape Fear District shall know the sentiments expressed at that meeting.

LIBERAL.

The Outlook.

Green's chances growing less. The Warren-Cumberland-Green ratification meeting has improved Canaday stock—it is rising.

Farmers, mechanics, laboring men of the old Cape Fear District vote for Canaday, the outspoken advocate of the poor man—the first advocate of Free River. He is ever to the front defending you; you should read a full account of the remarks made in the Green meeting.

Troy raised a banner—color, green.—It soon faded and had to be taken down. "Prophetic."

Troy and Rose said there were only three Liberals in Cumberland. Drowning men catch at straws. Count again, gentlemen—the ballot-box will tell.

FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
July 27, 1882.

On last night, 26th, the Bourbons held their pow-wow to ratify the nomination of Col. Wharton Warren on J. Greene. The attendance was good but the meeting caused what little enthusiasm was for Greene to fall flat. R. S. House, Esq. made an eloquent speech. W. C. Troy, Esq. made a stirring speech, calling upon the forces to rally and support Greene. Geo. M. Rose, Esq., (who didn't get the nomination at Warsaw,) orated at considerable length, appealing to the Democrats to stand to their colors.

The appeals now being made by the Bourbons are piteous in the extreme.

Rose and Troy are men of ability, and, personally, stand as high as any men in the land. They have labored for the Democratic party night and day, and Troy has spent more money for the cause in twelve years than any ten men combined in the District. Yet they do not stand a ghost of a chance for any position—such as Congressman. They must have felt like orating at their own funeral.

Col. Greene of Cumberland and Warren made a ——, I was going to say—a speech, but I do not know what to call it. He made the most miserable failure to make a speech that ever fell to the lot of a Fayetteville audience to listen to. Not a single idea or argument did he advance; and, if one of his campaigns will not of itself elect Canaday, then I am much mistaken.—his boast was of his ancestry—particularly speaking of the numerous descendents of his grand-mother. All this does not interest the people of this section, and if his nomination was now left to the voters of this township, he would not have a corporal's guard for his support.

The Bourbons say that the Republicans ought to make the Liberal-Democrats take a back seat. What do they think of the gentleman from Warren? Ought not he take a back seat until he is acclimated?

The Democrats admit that they are badly disappointed, that a failure was made in the nomination of Col. Greene. He is a clever gentlemen, but the hard working men of this District want a man who will not be speaking of his aristocratic ancestors—it is what the man now in that they are interested in, not what his great-grand-father was.—And, while Col. Greene is a gentleman, it must be admitted that he has not the ability that a man should have to go to Congress.

CROSS CREEK.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
July 27, 1872.

Editor Post, — Messrs. O. H. Dockery and R. T. Bennett, candidates for Congress-at-Large, spoke here to day. An immense crowd greeted them.—Col. Bennett opened the discussion and Col. Dockery closed. The Bourbon-Democrats are sick. They admit that Dockery scalped Bennett completely. The Liberal stock is improving. Hurah for Dockery and Independent Liberalism in North Carolina

POWERS.

The Fayetteville *Examiner* says that "Wharton J. Greene ran for Congress in the Second District * * * * without any prospect of election * * * * Three or four years ago he purchased the famous Tokay Vineyard, near this place, and not long afterward moved his family here."

This proves all we have said about Col. Greene being a "carpet bagger." We call Col. Waddell's attention to the telegrams below, and he will see that they don't only beat him but do it with a citizen's in fact of Warren county:

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 21st, 1882

Mr. Frank M. Fettis, Chairman Ex. Com.—Cumberland sends greetings to the Democrats of Warren, and congratulates them that her former son, the Green horse, to carry the banner in this District to victory and represent it in the next Congress The canons are now booming.

W. C. TROY, Chm. Ex. Com.

WARRENTON, N. C., July 22d, 1882.

W. C. Troy, Chairman:—Warrenton reciprocates the congratulations of Cumberland and felicitates herself that her honored son is to bear the standard of the Third District.

FRANK M. FEETS, Chairman.

Troy will not prove himself a prophet. The next Congressman named from this District will not be Wharton J. Green, from Warrenton.

National Republican.

We publish in another column an able and timely criticism on the course of the "North State," which we commend to the consideration of Colonel Keogh, as well as to our readers. The "Republican" is the recognized organ and representative of the administration.

NEGRO RULE.

We say, and defy contradiction, that from 1868 to 1877, during the time the Republican Constitutition was enforced, and notwithstanding the colored men had a majority of twelve counties in the State, they never elected a Board of County Commissioners, a majority of which were colored men. In fact, there was not a county in the State under the Negro Commissioners and yet the Bourbons are continually bowling about Negro rule.

The Postmasters.

Republican campaign secrets are divulged by some of the Democratic Postmasters in the south, and the only way to prevent it is by appointing none but loyal and honest Republicans to positions of that kind. We know some in our district who have destroyed our letters after reading them, and we will in a few days, have sufficient evidence, to convict them. They have been in the habit of with holding our paper from the subscribers, and either destroy them or give them out to the wrong parties. Now we want the Post given out to the persons to whom it is addressed. Postmasters have nothing to do with the subscription. We send the paper to some of our friends without charge, which is none of the business of the various Postmasters, and if it is possible to get some of them in the penitentiary for violating the postal law we shall do it.

The Vance Fraud.

The farce that has been going on at Washington for the past two months by the Vance Committee investigating the management of Dr. Mott's district, has come to an end by a complete break down of Bob Vance in proving a single crooked transaction on the part of Dr. Mott while Collector of Internal Revenue. In fact the investigation was conceived by prejudice, brought forth in sin, and died in disgrace. And now the Democratic papers are hoisting up a batch of infamous lies, to hide the complete discomfiture and disgraceful position that Vance has placed himself in. One of the committee said in our presence a few weeks ago that "the investigation had resulted in a complete failure to prove anything against the personal or official character of Dr. Mott."

Mr. Thomas P. Devereux a young but able lawyer of Raleigh, has announced himself an Independent anti-phohibition candidate for Congress against Hood Robinson, and "save the State, Cox." We wish Mr. D. grand success. He is deserving, and if elected will make North Carolina one of the best representatives the Fourth District could possibly send.—Let all honest men vote for him.

Dockery, the Liberal, has met and skinned Bennett his Bourbon competitor. On Thursday last Dockery had an appointment at Jonesboro; but, Col. Bennett made his appointment and demanded a division of time which was willingly granted. They met and Dockery took the hide off of his political Bourbonra carcass so exclusively also that friends expressed their sympathies for him. Read the exceedingly fair report of the discussion in another column.

Ha! ha! So Col. Wharton J. Green is a lawyer after all. The Fayetteville *Examiner* says: He was educated at West Point. After remaining there for three years he resigned his position to study law at the University of Virginia. After obtaining license he practiced law for a few years. * * * So he is not only a lawyer, but was educatee at the expense of his county at West Point. That accounts for his aristocratic notions.

The Democratic papers continue their abuse of Dr. Mott. The good people of North Carolina knowing him honest and true, will vindicate him, as did the good people of Virginia in the case of Capt. Riddleburger, who is now a Senator. Dr. Mott is a man of high standing, socially, financially and politically, and the people of North Carolina know it. He is a man of determined ability, and when he gets through with his present traducers the cost will not be light upod them.

The *Star* man says that the *North State* is the leading Republican paper of this State. Only a few months ago the *Star* showed in its columns that the *State* had no influence in the party. The fact is that the *State* is an able paper, but Mr Keogh has very cranky notions on the Prohibition question, but he does not control any Republicans. Not five thousand Republicans in the State voted for Prohibition in 1881, and of that 5,000 at least 4,950 of them endorse the course of the Republican State Convention in declaring against sumptuary laws, in other words against Prohibition bills.

COL. GEORGE N. LAMPHARE.

We call attention to the ad. of Col George N. Lamphere, at one time holding a high position in the Treasury Department at Washington, but now residing at Moorhead, Minn.

Persons desiring to go west or to invest in western property, which is so rapidly increasing in valuation will do well to see or correspond with Col. Lamphere. He is one of the best business men in the country and letters addressed to him will be promptly answered, and business intrusted to him will be satisfactorily attended to

For the Wilmington Post

A grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of Rowan County was held Saturday, July 22, 1882 the court house at Salisbury, N. C. Early in the morning the old cannon which has been christened Hon. O. H. Dockery, pealed forth its sonorous sounds, calling unto all lovers of equality, and justice to gird on the armor and be ready to take their places in the ranks as an early hour. The town showed signs of liveness, and the excition was heard all around. "What means this gathering."

At 12 o'clock noon. Rev. J. C. Crosby, called the house to order, and Capt John A. Ramsay was elected chairman, and Mr. McLaughlin secretary. Several addressed the convention.

Col. W F Henderson of Davidson, was called on for an address, but declined for a more convenient opportunity.

The convention endorsed the action of the state convention, and pledged their hearty support to the state ticket. Regan proposes to give the Liberals a fair showing as well as Republicans.

The convention adjourned subject to the call of the chairman

Yours for the Fight.
W. E. F——n.

Notice.

In mailing our papers we wrap all going to one office in a single bundle, with the name of each subscriber on the margin of his paper. Any paid up subscriber does not get his paper it is not because we fail to send it, but because the postmaster has neglected it. Please call

We are indebted to Col. W. R. Richardson, of Raleigh, for the following splendid report of the joint discussion of Messrs Dockery & Bennett:

Col. Dockery had an appointment to address the citizens of Moore county at Johnston to-day, July 27th. It was not expected that it would be a joint discussion between him and Col. Bennett, Chas. Price, Esq. being billed to speak with him at this place. Col Bennet, without notice, however, appeared and asked for a division of time, which was readily accorded him by Col. Dockery, but with the usual characteristic Bourbons modesty, demanded such terms as would give all the advantage in the discussion, and it was not until after Col. Dockery had made him four distinct propositions that Col. Bennett could be suited.

An agreement was finally reached by the following Liberal concessions made him: He to lead in a speech of an hour, Col. Dockery to follow in a speech of an hour; then Bennett to have a half an hour rejoinder and Dockery to close with a quarter of an hour.

The arrangement now being satisfactory, the speaking commenced at 1 o'clock. Col. B., in opening his remarks, stated that he might be compelled to take a seat before he closed, which seemed to be an admission that he had not fully recovered from the *weakness in his knees*, from which he suffered so during his speech in Raleigh.

Pulling up his his pants in his very peculiar style he called to his audience: "Hear me," and said, "I am a candidate for Congressman-at-Large and shall proceed to discuss such matters as pertain to that position." He said that Prohibition and the question of county government had nothing to do with the present canvass, and that he would not waste his time with their consideration. He characterized the the Anti-Prohibition and Liberal party as a party of office-seekers, and they would have no more votes than they had candidates for office. He next presented the tariff question and attempted, in a painfully labored way, to explain what the word tariff meant, and to illustrate to his hearers his ideas on the subject, he quoted freely from the Oracle Ashe's editorials on trace chains, pocket knives and spool cotton, and with a great sigh of relief dropped the subject and proceeded to the discussion of international revenue. His remarks upon this subject showed as great a lack of information as upon the question of the tariff.

He next paid his respects to the produce brokers—Complained of the high prices, and charged the rise in bacon upon the Republican party. He was severe on corporations and the rich corporations and the rich manufacturers of the country, and justified the strikers at the North. He said that if elected to Congress he intended to publish in the papers, for the benefit of every one having business in Washington, to send their masters to him, promising that every letter should be answered and every want attended to, and assured the farmers present to flood the country with seed from the Agricultural Department. He then took up the Halifax county election cases again quoted from the *organ*. He repeated his charges against the Judges of the U. S. Court in about the strain used at Raleigh. He had evidently not read the argument of T. M. Argo which appeared in the *State Journal* of this week on this subject. His speech was interspersed with the usual number of pointless anecdotes, closing with the one about the soldier who, while under fire, seeing a rabbit running from the field exclaimed: "Go it, Mollie-cot-a-tail. Were it not not *for honor* I would go too." We do not know what great idea the Judge intended to illustrate by this story, for just then his time expired and the brilliant point was thus lost to posterity.

Col. Dockery, amid applause, then took the stand, and expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to meet again an audience which had so often spoken to in the past.

He said he would present to his hearers the question of the tariff and discuss that subject from a national standpoint, which his opponent failed to do. Col. Dockery then proceeded to explain the question on tariff in a candid and statesmanlike manner, which showed him to be thoroughly conversant with the subject, and the evident action of his hearers.

He said that he favored the distribution of the large surplus of moneys in the Treasury among the States for educational purposes exclusively, and so long as the revenue taxes remained applying the tax on distilled spirits to the same purposes.

His speech was full of conservatism eloquence and patriotism, and showed him to be master of the subjects under discussion. He well sustained his high reputation as one of the finest speakers in the State.

Colonel Dockery was listened to throughout with the most earnest attention, and, after leaving the stand, was congratualted by many who had heretofore acted with the Democratic party.

We can confidently look for a good account from old Moore in November.

We republish the letter of acception of Mr W. A. Guthrie, owing to the typographical errors made in it last week by us:

MR. GUTHRIE ACCEPTS.—Fayetteville, N. C., June 15th, 1882. F. M. Sorrell, Esq., secretary liberal anti-prohibition party.—Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 9th inst. officially informing me that at a convention of the liberal party of North Carolina which assembled in Raleigh on the 7, inst., I was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Appreciating, as I do, the liberal sentiments of patriotism expressed in the platform of the liberal party, and feeling as I do that the action of the convention was something more than a mere compliment to me individually, I accept the nomination.

Through you I desire to express the belief as well as the hope that North Carolina is entering upon a new era of rest from bitter political strife, to be succeeded by greater activity in material prosperity, and the practice of those methods of independent self-government, even in minor matters, which underlie the great structure of American constitutional liberty regulated by wholesome laws.

It will be my most earnest endeavor if entrusted with the performance of judicial function, to properly apprehend the duties of the high position, and then to discharge them to the best of my undertaking, and if possible, with credit to myself add satisfaction to the good people of the whole state regardless of party predilections. The partisons should be merged in the Judge.

Thanking convention for this manifestation of confidence, and you for the kind word, prompted by personal friendship, contained in your communication

I am very respectfully yours,
WM. A. GUTHRIE.

CITY ITEMS.

In our next we will take pleasure in publishing the communications of C. H. Moore, "Anti-Pro Democrat," J. K. Willis and the proceedings of the Warrenton Convention, on July 24th.

No tidings as yet from the unfortunate Bear boys.

The "Little Giant" is undergoing a general overhauling.

The Sumter Light Infantry have broken up camp at Smithville, and returned home.

Mr. John E. Lippitt and family have come back from the great metropolis to live with us again.

We hear a rumor afloat to the effect that a stock company is about to purchase a paper in this city, and that Col. Waddell will be editor of it.

An attempt was made Tuesday night to burglarize the residence of Mrs. L. A. Hart. The burglars were frightened off.

Messrs. Crapon & Pickett have put up a handsome sign in front of their establishment. It is the handiwork of Mr. Geo. Irving.

We were pleased to see our clever and handsome little friend, Dr. Bishop of Smithville, in our city on a flying trip last Thursday.

A Post Office has been established at Smithsburg, on the W., C. & A. R. R., and the office at Bogue has been discontinued.

It looks badly for the Mayor of the city and ex-officio Justice of the Peace to interfere in a fight and even take the wrong side.

The New National Bank Notes to be issued from the National Banks, whose charters have expired and been extended, will be brown backs instead of green.

The crop reports around us are decidedly cheering, and two distinguished citizens, just from different sections of the western part of the State, give glorious accounts of farming prospects.

If the little boys wish to be convinced that the alligator delighteth to dine upon human diet just let them keep going in bathing in Green's mill pond. It is said that there is a monster gator in that pond that carries a huge grind stone under his arm which he stole from Jacob about six months ago, and which he sharpens his teeth on a headstone reward would be paid for the recovery of the grindstone, we know. Look there

Mr. John A. Holt was in to see us on Wednesday last.

We were pleased to observe in the *Farmer & Mechanic* a very nice compliment paid to our most efficient and surpassingly clever Post Master, Col. E. R. Brink. A shot well directed say we, and all the farmers and mechanics round these parts say the same thing.

Mr. George W. Harper, who resides at the Sound, about eight miles from the city, has already realized about four hundred and twenty-five dollars from his sales of water melons and cantaloupes raised on two acres of ground, and all the proceeds are not yet in.—That's pretty good farming.

We respectfully call the attention of the police to the very bad behaviour of a crowd of wicked boys who daily make things fearful in the neighborhood of Market and Ninth Streets. A few arrests might serve as a good lesson to them and to their parents also, who should keep a stricter rein on them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. N. LAMPHERE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Morehead, Minn.

FOR SALE.

—Town Lots in—

Morehead, Minn. and Fargo. D. T.

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS Large and Small, in Minnesota and Dakota, all in the famous

RED RIVER VALLEY,

where the soil produce more Wheat, Oats, Barley or Potatoes, of a Better Quality and at less cost and labor per acre, than any soil in the world.

Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 per cent. each year.

LOTS for $10 to $1000 each.
FARMS for $5 to $20 an acre.

Buy Now and Reap the Benefits of a Rise next Fall and Winter.

Money invested at 10 per cent. per annum, net, with the best real estate security.

For descriptive circular, list of property, prices and terms, address with stamp.

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
Morehead, Minn.

jul 30-tf

THE GRAND NEW BOOK.

Theatrical and Circus Life

OR | AGENTS | GREEN ROOM
The Secrets | and
OF THE STAGE. | WANTED | SAW DUST ARENA.

Revealing the mysteries of the Theatre, Circus, Variety Show, Concert Dive, &c., &c. HOME AND PRIVATE LIFE OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. Most wonderful and interesting book ever published. Exposing the secret doings of Giddy Ballet Girls, Back Door Mashers, Matinees, Midnight Suppers, &c., &c.

The veil lifted from the BLACK ART.—How women are fired from cannon; Men eat fire; Heads are cut off and hundreds of mysteries are performed. 120 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, and ELEGANT COLORED PLATES. POSITIVELY the fastest selling book ever published. Agents canvassing outfit, 50 cents. Illustrated circular and full particulars FREE. Agents act quick and secure territory by addressing

SUN PUBLISHING CO.,
210 & 212 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
jul 30-6

THE ONLY PERFECT RICE THRESHER AND ENGINE RICE. Write for prices to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., July 23-2m Mansfield, O.

CALL AT THE

NEW STORE,

And examine the endless variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOCERIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

Crapon & Pickett's

No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.

may 21 tf

NEW COLORED HOTEL AT SMITHVILLE,

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

MRS. FLORENCE J. BRANCH, informs her friends and the public, that she is now prepared to furnish good, comfortable accommodations for either permanent or transient boarders, having a large commodious house in the most delightful, pleasant and healthful locality, and solicits the patronage of visitors to Smithville. Table furnished with everything from Market, Sound and Wilmington markets. Fresh Fish, Oysters, Game, &c., and every delicacy of the day. Fishing and sailing boats kept in readiness for the accommodation of guests. Terms, $1 per week, or $1 dozen per day. For special low rates for families or the traveling

MRS. FLORENCE J. BRANCH,
jul 9-1y Smithville, N. C.

CARRIAGES, N. C., June 30, 1882.

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR friends and the traveling public generally, that we have opened a barber shop and saloon at this place. Shaving done neatly, and meals furnished at all hours. Give us a trial.

HADDEN & HUNTER.

jun 30-1m Proprietors.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK.
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.
JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.
FRANK. H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.
W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.
L. F. CHUCHILL,
Of Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

RICHLAND, ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., July 28th, 1882.

Editor Post:—I have read your editorial on the action of the Warsaw Convention, and have shown it to some of my fellow Democrats. We agree with you, and think the Third District had better sell out if she cannot find talent enough among her sons to represent her in Congress. "Green horses" may be all right, but it is hard to get them to pull through sand; clay soil is better adapted to them — so we think the election will develop.

A JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

LILLINGTON, N. C., July 27, 1882.

Editor:—Accept the thanks of a "Simon-pure" Democrat for your editorial on "Outsiders" in your last. Harnett county will not forget the sacrifice of McLean. We want no "outsiders" up here. Let Col. Green go back to Warren and redeem the 2nd District. We have lots of as good material as he is without borrowing from Warren.—Our own people want a chance, and we will have it. We never did like "carpet-baggers," either Democratic or Republican.

Again thanking you, I am,

HARNETT DEMOCRAT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 26, '82.

Editor Post:—I read your editorial concerning "Outsiders," and, as a Democrat, I write for the purpose of thanking you for giving this true statement of the situation. I have never been a particular personal friend of Hon. George M. Rose, but in this matter he has the sympathy of every true native Democrat of Cumberland county. He has done as much if not more for the success of the Democratic candidates in the past as any man in the county, and his friends will not soon forget this outragious treatment.

Hon. Wharton J. Green is a very fair man in ability, but nothing to compare with Mr. Rose on the stump. Mr. Green has a good character, but no better than Mr. Rose, and where Mr. Rose has the advantage of Mr. Green is the fact that he was raised on the head waters of the Cape Fear. Mr. Rose was raised in the upper counties of the District. He is thoroughly conversant with the wants of the citizens, and being a man of energy, ability and character, he would have made one of the best representatives the District has ever had.

It is very well known in Cumberland and was rumored twelve months ago that Wharton J. Green would come to this district for the purpose of running for Congress. He is a citizen of Warren county, and that is where his sympathies and his greatest interests lies to-day, and we native Democrats of Cumberland don't like such treatment of a son of the old county as George M. Rose received at Warsaw. Hundreds of Democrats of Cumberland feel just as I do about this matter.

A STRAIGHTOUT DEMOCRAT.

OUTSIDERS.

The gentlemen who got the nomination at Warsaw on the 20th last was the candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Second District, against Capt. W. H. Kitchen in 1878 and failing in that District, some time afterward he moved to the 3d Dist. and soon afterwards became a candidate for Congressional honors. And notwitstanding the fact that such able, and in every way capable gentlemen as Messrs. A. M. Waddell, H. B. Short, G. M. Rose, J. W. Shackelford, D. H. McLean, A. W. McClammy and V. V. Richardson were before the Convention, and all anxious for the nomination. The delegates saw proper to take up a new comer and "outsider" in fact. They may come out and support the nominee, but it will be owing to their party fealty and not for any love they may have for the candidate—Wharton J. Green himself.

THE WANTS OF THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third District wants a man to represent it in Congress who is thoroughly acquainted with the people and their interests.

The harbor of Beaufort must be improved, therefore Beaufort wants a man who has a thorough knowledge of the surroundings, and who will do all in his power to get the necessary means to do the work.

Newport river should be cleaned out for the benefit of the rich farming country at its head-waters.

The sounds running from Hatteras Inlet to Beaufort should be dredged out and light houses placed along the line so that it can be navigated day or night.

The sounds leading from Beaufort harbor to Bogue Inlet should also be properly cleaned and lighted.

The Inlet at Swansboro and the harbor needs improving for the benefit of commerce.

White Oak river should be improved.

The sounds leading from Bogue Inlet to New Inlet must be improved and lighted.

New River should be made navigable at all tides.

The sounds from New River Inlet to Wilmington should be dredged and lighted.

The Cape Fear River must be improved and made navigable up into Moore county, which will open up the valuable coal fields of that section, and make the people of Moore and Harnett among the wealthiest in the country.

The Cape Fear river below Wilmington should have lights placed along its banks so that it will be made navigable at night.

The North East river should be thoroughly cleaned out up to the line of Wayne county, which would open up lands that would make corn enough to feed the whole of North Carolina, thereby benfiiting the people of Duplin and Pender. Lillington River, Black River and Waccamaw River should all have congressional attention.

Fayetteville should have a United States Court held there twice a year for the convenience of that large and prosperous city. It should have a United States Court House and Post Office.

Wilmington needs a large Court House, Post Office and Custom Building, costing half or a million dollars, which would be an ornament to the city and an honor to the United States.

The coast of North Carolina south of Hatteras, is badly lighted and there is but one Life Saving Station — We need at least six or eight more Life Saving Stations and eight or ten more light houses for coast of this District alone.

We need a man in Congress who understands all these important necessities, and one who will fight for them.—A man thoroughly in accord with the administration can do more towards obtaining the amount of money necessary to make these improvements than one who is opposed to the power in control of the government, and who knows nothing of the importance of them except what he has read in books.

Wm. P. Canaday, the Liberal-Republican candidate is pledged to one and all of these improvements, and if he is elected he will use all honorable means and all of his energy to accomplish the same.

William P. Canaday commenced the agitation of the question of a free river for the people who lives on the line of the Cape Fear River from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and he never stopped until the people got it.

The Democratic party was forced to make the Cape Fear river free on account of the canvass made concerning it by W. P. Canaday in 1876 and again in 1880. And he will never stop until they now have the Cape Fear river improved so that ships drawing from 10 to 14 feet of water can go to the wharves in Fayetteville, and load with the coal extracted from the bowels of Moore county and shipped and sold in the markets of the world.

William P. Canaday is pledged to a ship canal to connect the Cape Fear River with the ocean at Masonboro Sound. When accomplished, and it will be sooner or later, then vessels plying between Hyde county and Wilmington will not have to round the dangerous Cape Fear point that they have been compelled to do by the closing of New Inlet.

William P. Canaday has been for years agitating the question of clearing out and opening a navigable channel throng the sounds so that vessels navigating the coast of North Carolina would not have to risk the dangers of the ocean during bad weather. It would save millions of dollars to commerce and thousands of lives every year.

Wm. P. Canaday is opposed to small vessels under sixty tons having to be registered at the Custom House, and if he is elected to Congress he will do all in his power for the passage of a bill abolishing the present law compelling same, thereby saving thousands of dollars taxes to the people along the coast of North Carolina every year.

William P. Canaday is in favor of the tariff thereby protecting the interests of the laboring men.

William P. Canaday is in favor of the reduction of the Internal Revenue taxes, thereby aiding the farmers and merchants of the State.

The absolute necessity of having pilots for the purpose of the protection of life and property engaged in commerce and the very great danger of their calling, William P. Canaday having been raised on the coast and being in sympathy with their laudible support, is pledged to do everything in his power for their protection.

William P. Canaday, believing as he does, that every child of this republic should have an opportunity of a thorough education, will support in case he is elected to Congress and do everything in his power for an appropriation for educational purposes.

HOW MAGISTRATES ARE MADE.

Magistrates are appointed by the Legislature. This is the popular notion, and the law is that Justices of the Peace are elected by the General Assembly. The fact is, that Justices of the Peace are appointed by the members of the General Assembly from the county if they are Democrats, and by the Democratic Executive Committee of the county, if it has a Republican representation in the Legislature. It is profitable and instructive to investigate how the thing is done. For this purpose a county will be taken whose representative is a Democrat, and it will be assumed that there are six Justices of the Peace to be appointed in his county.

This honest representative first carefully scans the last Democratic convention of his county, and from its proceedings ascertains the persons who may be in his way at the next election. To each of these he writes a confidential letter, for he is of a placable temper and does not willingly make enemies, asking their advice about the appointment of Magistrates. He desires each one to get the Democratic sentiment of his township, and without promising to be guided by it, insinuates that his correspondent's choice will govern the election. The letter is received—the consultation with the most intimate friends of the person to whom it is sent, follows, and in a large majority of cases the representative is informed that most of the people desire that his correspondent should fill that office which my lord Coke says is one, so that it be properly filled, the whole christian world hath not one like it.

The representative is somewhat puzzled at the unanimity of his friends, each of whom seems to be the choice of his neighbors for this office. He finally concludes that his interests will be best served, which is the principle thing he is looking after, by appointing his most particular friends in some instances, and his most particular opponent in his own party, in others.—The first are given the office as a reward; the second as a sop—a chance of preferment to be a County Commissioner.

Justice No. 1 is the representative's brother or nephew, and although it costs him a pang to confer a benefit where he is already sure of his man, he is too high-minded to forget the claims of kindred. He would not give it to his son, for that is a support of which he is always sure—his son can never turn against him.

Nos. 2 and 3 are promising men and one of them helped to get his nomination.

No. 4 was one of his strongest opponents for the nomination, but if he could only be shelved on the Board of Commissioners our representation would be rid of one night-mare.

Nos. 5 and 6 have equally potential reasons for their appointment as the other four, and none stronger.

When the representative is a Republican, and the Democraticic Executive Committee for the county selects the men for appointment, a much shorter route is taken.

They simply take the most needy, lazy and ignorant Democrats who can read and write, and send their names to the General Assembly and the thing is done.

It appears that while we are being glutted with rain, that in some portions of the state none has fallen for weeks. Read what the Raleigh *Observer* says: "In many parts of the State the suffering for rain is great. None has fallen in weeks and wells are drying up. There are spots not fifty miles from Raleigh where no rain has fallen in some weeks. It seems difficult to realize."

In the Nashville World we find an extract from "Bason's County Almanac for 1822," a North Carolina publication, in which the process of manufacturing oil and meal from cotton seed is described. It says seven pints of oil is extracted from a bushel of seed, and the meal is of the same value as corn meal. For some reason the manufacture was not persisted in.

A Wisconsin man claims to have been drugged, carried forty miles in a wagon and married to a widow before he recovered his senses. That is a great state for living curiosities.

POLITICS AND LABOR.

To a careful observer of events, it is every day becoming more apparent that the laboring element of our population throughout the entire country are exercising a constantly increasing influence on our politics and legislation. This is attributable to the free school system whereby the laborer's children are enabled to ascend the intellectual scale, and in many instances stand on a plan with those born of wealthy parents, and educated at the Universities, and this intelligence shows itself not only in the work shop but in giving a healthey tone to whatever it comes in contact with, be it industrial, political, or social.

The republican party very early in its history recognized this class of our people by giving them prominence in its party councils and has yet to regret its early action.

It was a Republican Legislature in New York that made it a condition precedent to the granting of any street railway or ferry charter, that the company so applying should at specified hours, morning and evening, charge a certain fixed rate of fare. This wise provision enabled a mechanic to live in a good house out on the suburbs of the city, where it was healthy at about the same amount of rent that he formerly paid for a few rooms in a tenement house in the city, this is not alone the case with New York, but it is also true of all the large municipalities throughout the country—whenever they were under the control of the Republicans, streets were extended and paved, water and gas mains run, sewerage provided and every facility extended the toiling masses to live comfortably; and above all, the free schools were loc potvin neighborhoods where working people predominated in order that the children should not have too far to walk. The people held their Legislative and Municipal representatives to strict account for their official action, and were too intelligent to be imposed upon by any excuses for their negligence or inattention to their interests. The consequence of this is that the laboring classes have apidly increased in intelligence, wealth and refinement, and America can to-day point with pride to to her mechanics, and challenge the world to a comparison.

In addition to all the local advantages above enumerated, the Republican party has, in its National policy, seen the wisdom of incidentally protecting American industries in enacting its tariff laws. This has not only encouraged American enterprise, but it has kept up the wages of the artisan and laborer so that he could live as becomes a freeman. Where the American mechanic lives in his own house with his newspapers to read, carpeted parlor with many of the refinements of life, and his children at school. The same class of handicraftsman in Europe lives in a thatched cottage on a dirt floor, sits on a bench, and eats off the board table frequently without knife or fork, his children working their young lives out in a factory and he illiterate and boorish, with but one ambition in life, viz.: to drown all his troubles in drink once a week. The working masses of our people are, as I have said, intelligent enough to ascertain these things for themselves. They require to attend no mass meetings for their information, and the strength of the Republican party north to-day is amongst this class of people, because the Republican party has always proved true to the welfare of the toiling millions. But to come nearer home and look at our own state, turn to the statute book and endeavor to find any legislation tending to improve the working man's condition; what is the result? Not one word — in all the years of Democratic rule not one single enactment to improve the people's condition physically or mentally the Republicans true to their party creed during the brief period they were in power, gave the people the homestead exemption act which has saved many a poor man from being thrown out in the street, and which the bourbons though they would like to, dare not repeal. The people of the south in despite of many draw-backs are beginning to step out from the cloud of guorance under which they have so long been hidden as is evidenced by the independence they are begining to show in politics and *their demand* for political recognition. Now the idea of a working white man *demanding any thing*, strikes the average bourbon as a complete annihilation of the fundamental principles upon which the social fabric rests, and he sees nothing in the future but empire or disintegration. When he comes to hold an office the country is irretrievably ruined. Yet the farmers raised so many peanuts, so much cotton, corn and potatoes and the world makes just so many revolutions per day as when my bourbon friends managed matters entirely in the interests of their "class of society." Yet the bourbon may by aid of the negro rule, dodge manage to hold on a year or so in the south, but he will only do so by imposing the ignorance of those who elect him. This will not last long for the men who went into the Confederate Army, leaving their wives and children at the mercy of the slaves for four long and weary years, will remember that during this entire period no negro was accused of committing any crime against helpless ones, but on the contrary it is a fact susceptible of truth that these terrible negroes voluntarily fed and provided for the wives and children of the men who were fighting to prevent their being set free, and to-day, the negroes have far more sympathy and good feeling towards a poor white man and would do more to assist him than these loud mouthed bourbons, who are raising Heaven and Earth to keep themselves in positions of ease and comfort by stiring up the embers of prejudices which are dying out, and keeping our state backwards in the march of progress by socially ostracising those who honestly entertain and express political sentiments that have a tendency to put the government of the state in the hands of the masses irrespective of wealth or social position, instead of allowing a particular class to absorb all power and authority to themselves, and by formidg a so called close corporation perpetrate their hold on the flesh pots of the state governments.

The Wilmington *Star* of the 23rd inst., expresses the Democratic party policy regarding National appropriations for the education of the people, in the following language:

"The true, safe plan is to accept such aid as shall be granted, but the funds to be applied strictly and kept *entirely under State control*."

Viz., under Democratic-Bourbon control. The Democratic-Bourbons have, in all their legislation, shown such an *untiring* desire to educate the masses, that this proposition to say the least of it is a piece of superb cheek.—There is not a working man of ordinary intelligence in North Carolina who does not know that the Bourbon-Democrat do not want the common people educated. To educate the masses is to open their eyes to the way in which they are used by this class of kid-glove gentry, and the Bourbons are well aware that in the ignorance of the working whites is their surest hold of political power, and there is no doubt that this "States Rights" objection which they urge against the Government's educating the common people is advanced only to prevent the people becoming too intelligent to be duped by such hollow mockings as the "Negro Rule" scare.

In another paragraph of the same article the *Star* further says:

"It will do much more good to *all concerned* to give the children *two* months or *four* months schooling by the efforts of the people themselves than to give them *eight* or *ten* months by impairing *State efforts*."

Viz: accepting government aid at the expense of State Rights, be means. What sophistry, and how transparent the idea, that two month's education by the State will do "much more good to all concerned?" The last three words mean, when "understood and measured by the Bourbon guage, a great deal. The Bourbons do not admit that the great mass of common people are "concerned" in the State Government. They (the Bourbons) are the only party "concerned," and they send their children to the colleges and pay their tuition out of the salaries paid them by the people for holding office. The ten months per annum Government schooling would not take many years to put a stop to this system, and they are well aware of that fact, and sooner than lose their hold on the office they would prefer to see every working man's children in North Carolina remain in the blackest ignorance *forever* and ever. I am afraid that North Carolina will retain her twenty two per cent. of ignorance as far in the future as she has in the past. The party that would resurrect a theory so obsolete as the doctrine of State Rights in order to prevent children of the State receiving a free education is certainly not in favor of the improvement of the common people. So is county government by the legislature and the appointment of the Judges by the same power which has been recently suggested.

POINT CANWELL SPEAKS.

SAM—Well, how about voting for the Hon. Judge McKoy?

JIM—I don't zactly kno; you so we got chillun ourself and some dese dais dey might git putty smart fellers and want some ting, you know in de way ob distinkshun, mixed up wid a little 'nor and mundy, but to make 'em krawl can days widout limpin', and if dey ware told to hold bak—all de ole gemmen to de manor born had not got tired uv dat fun yet) and dey mus wait and tend all der funals fust, fore dey put in a bid for live perskition of vust color and conshuniste, 'twould stick a hole ob fatal disharagement to riztid giaties and drive de young to feelinde dat all dis writin de Dekleration by old mister Tom Jefferson was only intended to be red in dis kuntry as a good kompersition, to git a 'rest number ob farmers nher here to be leased by dis old stock ob hy gemmen who may always be kep in de law of Patsnic, fust day ann de only consistered ware—Judge McKoy is a refined gemman—seems to be all right, but dem he is just as much ugin dis Liberal Party as he was agin de nomeniee Kirk, Holden and others.

SAM—But Jim, don't you know that so much consideration as this should influence you in the selection of a Judge? What has party to do with you in the making up your mind to vote for one to fill so responsible and important a position? A Judge should be *able, pure*, and *disinterested*.

JIM—O yes, dat am true—story word ob what you hab said—but spose you ware to ax Judge McKoy in a leckshun tween a republikin and and a demokrat candydate fur de Judgeship how he were going to vote he would tell you to shame; he would tel you as an honest man, I shall vote sir, for de demokratic candydate for Judge, den, Sam, if Judge McKoy who am one ob dese refined gemmen, an sperienced an able, kan not see de qualerfurkashun and fitness ennf in any man outside ob his party to enabul him to furgit party bise long enuff to allow him ter vote fur any man ob our party, how kan his frends, as onest an fare-minded men, ax or speck a libral republikin to vote fur him? But, dey say Darby am too young an ob no experience: and dis am what dey said about Russell. Darby has had much more sperience and praktis dan Judge Russel had when he was elected ober wan ob de most gallint men dat ebber stell furdelle it de hands ob any people; and did eny man ober hear dat noble man utter a single disparagin word agin his young adverserry? On de kontrary, didn't de noble defeated (whose memry will ebber be cheished with pride and respekt by de brave and eenrous,) walk arm in arm with him from his room to his seat on the bench at the first count which occurred at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, after his election? But you say 'twill pebber do; dis putting boys up in to high places, fust dey fall out and git hurt. Well, let's see 'bout dat, Do you know anything 'bout Kalaforny? anything 'bout Kolorado, Kansas and all dem new young chilluns, which hab joined us in de last few years past? What de kause ob deir rapid progress, and dey present prosperity and power—do you not? Well, I'll tel you: you see dis ting ob waiting for de ole gemmen shoes has woke up a stait ob bitterness and feelin with the more intellygent an enturprising ob de old staits, and dey hab gone awa to dat kuntry where de man is waid in de skales an his vate is tuk down widout making enny allowance fur his daddy, an mammy, or his gran-daddy or gran mammy, for dey bein ded it wood be ob no use in developein ob resorses ob a new kuntry, and konequently living manhood alone in the most aktive rivalry, leaning on none of the old limbs ob aristocracy, and claiming none of the heirlooms ob de prisilig class ob gentry who libed in anodder an a diffrunt age, an under cirkumstances so unlike de present, dat we almost in de changed oder ob tings forgot dat we are Americans.

SAM—No such contemptible inquiry as from whence did you come? or, where were you born? is ever made among the go-ahead, dashing pioneers of the great west. They only wish to know whether you are willing to unite with the spirited and brave to make their country what it should be.

JIM—An dis is de reasun why dese youpg chillens, as you may call dem staits—kase dey is hardly born—hab sprung up fully armed like dat story you kno bout, scoling dem teeth in de grous wunce.

Well, dat I may not reflect on your intelligence I will not relate it, as it is a very startling tail, do it taint nuffin to what might be told about dese United States. Our young men who was driven from by dis stan still poleey—dis family dominating—dis konsulting *de ideal of homogeniously polity* ob de old staits to build up and made great the new staits. Why, sir, did you know dat in Denver Sitty dere ar sixty thousand souls, while Wilmington, in de boasted Kape Fair distict aint got moren sixteen or twenty thousand—ask why is dis? I'll tell you, In Kolorado any babe is holler for himself, an heir day air not 'loved to holler 'till they are told—and den it be just what dey are told. But enough.

I may write agin for you when de elekshun ober. Dis distrikt is sure for de Republikins and Liberals. Canaday will kan de grese of democracy dis time.

Respectfully,

ITINERANT.

Champion Pedestrianism.

The following will show the grand total scores made by the winners of the various six day pedestrian contests that have taken place since 1878:

O'Leary, Astley belt, London, March, 1878, 520½ miles.

Howell, Astley belt, New York, March, 1879, 590 miles.

Weston, Astley belt, London, June, 1879, 500 miles.

Corbett, first man for the championship of England, 1879, 521½ miles.

Brown, second man for the championship of England, 1879, 442 miles.

Brown, third man for the championship of England, 1879, 332 miles.

Hart, New York, New York, September, 1879, 600 miles.

Murphy, O'Leary foe, New York, October, 1879, 500 miles.

Hart, O'Leary belt, New York, April, 1880, 550 miles.

Howell, Astley belt, London, September, 1880, 520 miles.

Panchot, O'Leary belt, New York, March, 1881, 5331 miles.

Hazlett, O'Leary belt, New York, January, 1882, 500 miles.

Fitzgerald, Rink race, New York, December, 1881, 332 miles.

Hazel, contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, March, 1882, 450 miles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.25 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime.

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N. C.

Jan 29 tf.

Greater Inducements

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dockstp

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK:

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing In the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country Trade ample and superior.

Jan 29—tf.

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second. dec 25-6m

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PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER AND PERFUMER,

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MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can be found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.

JAMES H. CARRAWAY.

May 14—tf

D. A. SMITH. THOS. C. CRAFT.

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WE ARE OFFERING RARE BARGAINS to purchasers of

Furniture & Bedding!

Our Stock embraces all the latest and leading style of Fine and Medium

Bed-Room Suits,

PARLOR SUITS, TABLES,

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CRADLES, BABY CARRIAGES,

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We have had an experience of 25 years in the Furniture business and know what is wanted and how to buy and sell to the best advantage. Call and see us at No. 21 N. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. SMITH & Co.,
The Furniture Dealers.

apl 9-tf

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1882.

THE NOTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

The weak point in the Republican armor of this year is that it is carrying on an anti-prohibition campaign, and expecting Republican prohibitionist to support its candidates. There are two classes of Republicans in North Carolina who have not yet agreed to support the coalition ticket, and they can be counted by thousands. One is composed of Republicans, who regard with disfavor the methods used to force the Republican party to abandon its organization and support a ticket composed one-half of Republicans and the other half of Democrats. The other is that large class composed of prohibition Republicans.—NORTH STATE (GREENSBORO', N. C.)

As we stood squarely with the *North State* in opposition to the things it objects to (and which we think it greatly and injuriously overstates), we venture the more willingly to comment upon the above statement of the situation. It is not a hardship for any prohibition Republican to submit it to the repeal of a law which was submitted to the people and voted down by 11,6000 majority. Nor is it humiliating to the prohibition minority for the anti-prohibition majority in a Republican convention to request that the will of the majority, so clearly ascertained, may be respected by the legislature next elect. If hereafter the prohibitionists could change the opinions of the majority, and induce a future state convention to request a legislature, to be elected in some future year, to legislate *in favor* of prohibition, we doubt if they would think the Republican party ought to disband, and leave undone all its work, because of the dissent of the minority on the one question of selling liquor. The *North State* tells us of two classes who have "not yet agreed" to support the coalition ticket. "One is that large class composed of prohibition Republicans." To them we submit the question wherever it is possible that there can be a political organization, dealing with all the great question of the day, which will not on some point be at variance with every one of its members. We know that in acting with the Republican parry some have to wave their view on the currency question others on the tariff, and still others on the subject of dealing with native Indians and with Chinese immigrants. But has not the Republican party objects to accomplish which may well lead its members to bear and forbear with each other on some grave questions? Does any North Carolina prohibitionist believe that the 116,000 majority against him can be overcome this year or next? If not, can he tell his Republican friends out of Nor Carolina why the bourbons ought to be encouraged and aided by him, and why he has not yet agreed to support the coalition ticket?

The other class "not yet agreed," is described by the *North State* as those "who regard with disfavor the methods used to force the Republican party to abandon its organization, and support a ticket composed one-half of Republicans and the other half of Democrats." To this the reply is that the party has not abandoned its organization, but lives as before, and has its regular State Central Committee. Its convention nominated for congressman at large the Republican who would surely have been its nominee, coalition or no coalition. There is but one other general state officer to be elected, and he a Supreme Judge. An eminent justice has been nominated, of Democratic antecedents. The *North State* has been with us when similar things were done in Virginia; why object to this? We rejoiced at Judge Folk's announcement of the bourbon centralizers. Is it our policy to drive men back to the Democratic organization? The candidates for district Judges are all either liberals or Republicans, are they not? If so where is the ground for complaint? Does the *North State* fear the men who are in open revolt against the bourbon Democratic party? Shall we not allow any bombardment of the enemy by the guns of allies?

Is the *North State* willing to be counted with either of the two classes who "have not yet agreed" to fight bourbonism this year in North Carolina? Why "not yet?" What new light can be turned on? Is it not true that whoever does not support the coalition ticket helps the bourbon Democracy? Is it not true that whoever does yet support it is not yet refraining from lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

What would the Republican party of North Carolina do if it had power? Restore the county government? So would the liberals and so will the coalitionists. Would they guard the ballot box and insure fair election? So would the liberals and so will the coalitionists. Would they foster the education of the people? So would the Liberals, and so will the Coalitionists. What then? Shall home rule, free elections, and free schools be defeated because too many citizens have declared in their favor? Shall there be no liberation from the Bourbon yoke because patriotic men who have worn it desire to be made free by their active striking the blow? Is this the spirit of Republicanism? If so it is a most baleful influence. We have no fear that any such spirit will prevail in North Carolina. We exhort the *North State* to aid in making the Coalition acceptable. — *National Republican, of Washington City.*

O Lord, Save the Wretch

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.,
July 20, 1882.

Mr. Editor:—This is the first time I have ever taken my pen to write for a paper, and therefore desire, not to be called a reporter—neither a local editor.

Now, I do not like to dive after dirty things, or step back after prejudiced matter to make political capital of; and if I should, please pardon me.—Our little "one-ox town" of Kernersville, Duplin county, N. C., was visited about two weeks ago by a prominent Gentleman from South Carolina by the name of Clayden, who is a universal preacher. And, while at the court house in the presence of three other gentlemen, as he thought, he spoke of the corruption and fraud of the democratic party in South Carolina. He said: I know, in one instance, where the democrats counted three hundred votes against a negro when they were actually fairly and justly cast for him.

Mr. I. B. Kelly, a merchant of this place, made answer: "I would have done the same." Rev. Mr. Claydon replied: "What would have become of your oath?" Mr. Kelly said: "When public interest is at stake, oaths should not be regarded." Mr. Claydon says: "If my brother was on the gallows with the rope around his neck I would regard my oath." Mr. Kelly said: "Anything to prevent a negro government." Mr. Claydon replied: "I don't say so."

About this time Mr. Millard and Mr Kornegay turned off. Mr. Millard said to Mr. Kornegay: "I am disgusted at old man Kelley."

If this is not Bourbon D-emocraticism "cut and dried," pray tell me what it is. Where is Dr. Jarvis now with his pocket full of honesty? Will you not come down in Duplin and see Mr. I. B. Kelley? I think he needs you and two or three more to pray for him.

I think I have read in the bible where Judas hanged himself, and if that is true, which I believe it, then a worse than Judas is here.

I reckon Mr. Kelley is fishing for popularity; if so he will go to congress from this district in 1884. Shame on North Carolina, that she gave birth to such a wretched son as this. Can you any longer cry and yell, honest democrats? When a man whose blood which penetrates the vessels cries in your ears louder thau Abel's blood from the ground cried to the ear of heaven murder! murder! and now this man's blood cries, guilty! condemned! shamed!

It seems to me that the public ought to know what base characters they are holding up as gentlemen, is why I write this. But the vilest sinner may repent, for there is yet room. God forbid that I should ever bring such reproach as this upon my father and mother who raised me better.

Now, I have never voted a democratic ticket, and with due respect to those honest democrats that do, I feel it would be a curse upon me to do so; I expect to vote the republican ticket from stump to blossom. Why so many vote the democratic ticket is a mystery to me.

Cannady is my choice for congress from this district; Dockery for State at Large.

Come one, come all. The invitation is to all. A fair ballot and a fair count with honest government.

AARON D. WARD.

Says the Wilmington *Journal*:

"You may rake the town over with a fine-tooth comb and you will not find one Democratic vote for Mr. Darby."

Was there ever a declaration more uselessly made? Who is it that does know that? It would be impossible to be otherwise. Mr. Darby, Mr. *Journal* is a Liberal and nothing but Liberals will vote for him—most unfortunately for the *Journal* and a lot of its ilk. The Liberals are generally from the Democratic ranks, and they are pouring into us from all quarters—because many of the more important and reliable men of the party have seen in the barometer signs which portend disaster and death, and have resolved ere the stench, which will follow the demise of the miserable old party, becomes general and insufferable to abandon the rotten old hulk and unite their destiny with the party of light and progression. Yes, hundreds and thousands in the State have busted the shackles of party with the resolve never to reinlist under the banner which bears freedom *only in name*.

Disruption and defeat of Bourbon-Democracy *must be achieved* or corruption, ruin and disgrace will over shadow the dear old state for *years to come*. Mr. Darby is gaining ground here every day, and if there is a colored man in the county of Pender who will vote against him, except the almost none who have been held in the hands as tools of a few intolerant, bitter, copper-headed secessionists for years—we *do not know them*. We can safely say, by the exercise of judicious means, and an active canvass, that Pender will respond to the effort, not only with her accustomed members, but with such an increased majority as will give the death-knell to Democracy within her limits for the next twenty years.

The Republicans here were never more fully aware to the necessity of vigilence, and are willing and glad to unite with the Liberal party to save the State, will sacrifice any and everything in furtherance of *that noble end*, except their identity and party organization. Respectfully,

A REPUBLICAN.

Made His Mouth Water.

Uncle Ike was one day riding a mule and had a little boy behind him.

"Tell you what, Ung Ike, 'possum is mighty good thing," said the boy.

"Yes, 'sir," said Uncle Ike; as the mule struck a brisk trot.

"Especially when you get lots ob gravy wid him."

Uncle Ike was silent, but seemed troubled.

"An when you get done 'nough to turn to sop in de gravy," said the boy.

"Yes, Ung Ike, when the 'possum right 'nough, an' de gravy thunks'—"

"You shut your mouf, you little fool! You'll make dis mule run off an' kill us bof.

WHITE OAK, Bladen Co., N. C.,
July 15th, 1882.

We the Republican of Whiteoak township, met in a meeting on July the 15, 1882, for the purpose of electing township excutive committes, by which Mr. A J Dunham was elected chairman and W W Ferguson secretary, and J F Grave, W H Ferguson and W H Dunham were unanmiously elected as township committeemen. After which the following resolutions were offered by J F Graves.

Resolved, 1st. That we the Republican voters of White Oak township, are opposed to the present county government, and that we will not support any man that is in favor of the present government of the county.

Resolved, 2nd. That we are opposed to all class Legislature.

Resolved, 3rd. That we do not intend to support any man that is not a true Republican, and will not declare himself as such. We are in favor of a free ballot and a fair count.

Resolved, 4th. That we are determined not to be a tool for the Democratic party, and that we look with disdain on the pretenses of the leaders of the bourbon Democracy to befriend the common people of our state, while they labor to make laws to increase the wealth of the rich and the poverty of the poor.

Resolved, 5th. That we denounce the method employed by the bourbon Democrats to defeat the will of the people at the polls, and pledge ourselves to use all lawful and honorable means to secure a full vote and count in this contest for congressmen and state and county officers, and that we enter our soleman protest against a reputation of acts committed by the bourbon poll holders and challenges in the congressional district, which resulted in defeat of Hon W. P. Canaday, our candidate for congress and our state ticket.

Resolved, 6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the POST for publication, with the request that Republican and Independent papers copy.

A. J. DUNHAM, Chairman.
W. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

SEABOARD, N. C., July 22nd, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please publish the following:

At a call of the chairman of Seaboard township Northampton county the citizens met at their district school house on Saturday, July 22nd 1882, and was called to order at 2.45 o'clock, by W C Coats, chairman of the township. On motion W L Lasiter was elected chairman of the meeting, and W C Coats scretary.

The meeting proceeded to elect its delegates and alternates to represent the townships in county convention which convenes in the town of Jackson Northampton county, on Saturday, July the 29th, as follows:

Shaderick Gray, W L Lasiter and W C Coats, delegates. Henry B Bardley, Mills Harrell and W J Harris, alternates. The following is a list of the township executive committee: W C Coats, Thos Ramsey and Mills Harrell.

The meeting was address by J W Pope, D Skiles, J D Davis and others. On motion the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington POST, after which the meeting adjourned.

W. L. LASITER, Chairman.
W. C. COATS, Secretary.

It is asserted that Spain will take part in the protection of the Suez canal and will dispatch troops to Egypt for the purpose.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that cart loads of old cigar stumps are gathered in the cities and manufactured into nice cigarettes.

The following statistics speak well for North Carolina's farming interest during the past ten years: "In 1870 there were but 93,365 farms in North Carolina. In 1880 there we 157,600.

Cultivate your appetite for the rich and racy rice bird. The next easterly will bring them along.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina:

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do we to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They sh a convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who sha elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees sh a be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided*, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, but less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number. *Provided*, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive committee.—There shall be a State Executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional District in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is affected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and State conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State convention.

Adopted in State convention, July 8, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER June 25, 1882, at 1.30 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	12.10 P M
Leave Florence	2 57 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	5.30 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9 10 A M
Leave Columbia	10 00 P M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 30 P M
Leave Florence at	1.30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.50 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 42 East.

Leave Wilmington	11.10 P M
Arrive at Florence	2 57 A M
Leave Florence	7.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.50 P M

Train 47 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, Fairmont, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. C. & A. R. R., Charleston, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Jacksonville, Fla., or Night Express.

Passengers Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.

Negotiate Loans on
REAL ESTATE
Anywhere in North Carolina

Office with B. R. TAYLOR, Esq., one Door West of Post Office.

Q. H. BLOCKER.
May 19 tf.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE,

T. C. STEVENS, - - PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAS is at hand. THERE the undersigned is prepared to make, promptly and to serve the finest Oysters in the market, in any style desired. Also, a choice lot of Canned Goods, Fruits, &c., constantly on hand. The best of candies and the choicest cigars can be generally found on hand.

oct 25 tf

AGENTS wanted to sell Stewart's Medical Publications and Family Bibles, Albums and Charts. Salary or commission. Terms and Outfit free. Address, with stamp, STEWART & CO., Phila., Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Acommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a First Class and

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEM

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.

novembar 21—tf

Wilmington & Weldon R R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
Wilmington, N. C., June 25, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 25, 1882, at 6:30 p. m. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.50 P M
Leave Weldon	3.37 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	9.50 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 40 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	5.35 P M
Arrive at Weldon	11.55 P M
Leave Weldon	6.10 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	12.55 P M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12 00 M. and 7.15 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 9.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No 8 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington. No 47 makes close connection for Tarboro.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
June 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All Kinds Made Fresh every day, at

C. E. JEVENS,
Second St., 2d door below Post Office
dec 19 1y

J. C. SCOTT,
Boot and Shoe Maker.

SHOPS ON PRINCESS BETWEEN Third and Fourth, and on Front between Market and Princess streets. Best workmen employed. Work done on shortest notice. Second-handed shoes bought for Cash. A Confectionery Stand attached. Call and see me. dec 25 1y

AT
GEORGE MYERS'
OLD STAND,
11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET
CAN BE HAD
Delicacies
FOR THE
Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of Whiskey,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display of LIQUORS.

SODA CRACKERS
AND
MILK BISCUIT!

MINCE MEAT
AND
PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

Family Supplies!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

THE
METROPOLITAN HOUSE,
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished $1.00 per day.

Meals at all hours—15 to 25 cents, as per order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and conveyance to any part of the city desired at short notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.

Cars passed also connected with the House.

Pamphlet furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; change, delivered, 25 cts. each.

RATES PER WASHING.

One person, 2 meals a day, per week	$1.75
Handkerchiefs, in same	25 cents.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

We invite our patrons to examine our premises (newly painted), and to its cleanliness, &c.

HOWARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Colored and Cook.

HENRY JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.

Located in the centre of the city, on Ellis and Front, between Second and Third, Wilmington, N. C.

JOS. C. HILL,
Proprietor.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE AIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 19 North Front Street.

First Workmen employed. Polite attention. Short cuts a call. apr 6 6m

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8, 1882.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY, 9, 1882, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	5.45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.40 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	7.55 P M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	9.50 A M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	8.30 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.55 P. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	6.15 A. M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5.35 P. M

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	8.40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	12.30 P. M.
Leave Shelby	1.40 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte	5.40 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 1 makes connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., for Statesville, connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for all points on said Road.

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 make connection at Charlotte with A. & C. R. R. for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points beyond.

Train No. 6 makes close connection at Wilmington with W. & W. R. R. for points North.

Train No. 2 makes close connection with W., C. & A. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Jan. 6 tf General Superintendent.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
PETERSBURG, VA., June 5, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at	4.09 P. M
(Stops only at Dellfield.)	
Arrive at Weldon at	8.54 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at	1.39 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	5.10 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Washington street depot) at	1.00 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	5.30 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at	10.00 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon	2.42 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at	12.10 A. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	2.28 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at	1.10 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	5.32 P. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Weldon daily at	1.40 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	5.32 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at	6.00 P. M
Arrive at Petersburg at	11.15 P. M

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to issue their orders for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent,
W. J. ENO, Gen'l Superintendent of Trains.
feb 12-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE AND REpair Boots and Shoes in the very best workman-like manner. Work guaranteed.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.
Shop situated between Tyranny and Chestnut sts. and 5th.

A First-Class Colored Boarding House.

Mrs. E. J. Avant - - - Prop'r.

ON BROOKE, between Market and Princess streets. A first-class boarding house, with good, attentive waiters to attend to guests. The best the market affords will be served when both meals and lodging are desired by private families. Terms moderate. A few more day and lodging boarders wanted. Give me a call and see for yourself.

MRS. E. J. AVANT.

AMERICAN POLITICS.
BY
HON. THOMAS V. COOPER.

1000 [illegible]

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1882.

THE BOURBON PROHIBITION SHOW.

DEDICATED TO THO. J. JARVIS.

Did you ever know of the Moral Show
That was held at Raleigh not long ago,
When the cages were opened and the exhibition
Was had in the interest of Prohibition,
When the animals joined in the chorus grand,
"No more whiskey in this fair land

There was the lion Vance, with his shaggy mane,
The long-eared Jarvis with bit and rein,
The bovine McRae swinging his tail,
And Gudger the striped who did not fail
To join with all in the chorus grand,
"No more whiskey in this fair land."

Price and Williams are here, you see,
Both good Africans, black but free;
And black and white can see the show—
There is no "color line" here, you know,
For all's submerged in the chorus grand,
"No more whiskey in this fair land."

Here you see the lions claw,
Held in the African's sinewy paw,
And the long-eared animal rubbing his nose
Against Brother Price's broad-cloth clothes.
And all are joining in the chorus grand,
"No more whiskey in this fair land."

Christian people, what a glorious sight
These ferocious animals no more will fight
The tan and yellow, black and white,
Have all agreed to do what's right.
And drop all distinction in the chorus grand,
"No more whiskey in this fair land."

ANSWER TO THE "STAR" BY LITTLE FRANK.

There was an old lawyer named Ruffin
Who from the old Bourbon party got nothin;
So he bolted and run
And is now a big gun—
Is this great Independent they're puffin'.

Subscribers to the POST, through me, must pay up their just dues to the paper, or after this issue they will receive it no longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient. C. H. MOORE.

Ten Reasons Why Hon. W. P. Canaday Should be Sent to Congress.

We clip the following from the *Laurinburg Enterprise*:

1. Because he will be in full political accord with the body of which he is a member, as also with the Administration.

2. Because his long experience of our trade and commerce whilst collector of the port gives him practical knowledge of our commercial necessities.

3. Because he is a cool, clear-headed practical business man, void of ostentation and show, and knows what it is to work.

4. Because his every personal and pecuniary interest is centered in this District.

5. Because he is connected with no class or clique, will owe none of them anything for his election, and in consequence thereof will be a representative of *all* the people of his District regardless of social standing, political opinions, or other consideration.

6. Because he knows what appropriations for public works we need, and also knows how to get them.

7. Because his personal influence with Congress and the Administration during the past ten years (out of Congress) has gotten us more than our representatives in that body.

8. Because he is an every day man of the people, born and raised on the coast, and thoroughly understands the wants of the masses among whom his life has been passed.

9. Because he is broad and liberal in his views of men and things, can see beyond the boundaries of Wilmington, is generous to his political opponents, and does not think a man a rascal because he differs with him politically.

10. Because he will when elected *go to work* and get us a Post Office and *full* appropriations for our rivers and other public works instead of making windy speeches for his personal aggrandisement. REPORTER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 27th, 1882.

Expectation has been relieved and curiosity gratified; for last night a pretty good crowd of bourbons, Republicans, and liberals assembled at the Market House in Fayetteville to attend a ratification meeting in honor of your competitor Col. Wharton J. Green. As this was the first political speaking of the campaign here, and Col. Green's first appearance as a political speaker in his adopted county, and every body seemed anxious to hear him. I will endeavor to give you a fair and truthful account of the meeting.

Mr. W. C. Troy was called to the chair, and Mr. Gorham appointed secretary. Thereupon, Hon. George N. Rose arose and in a short speech told the audiance how glad he was that Col Green got the nomination, and how willingly he would join in applauding the action of the Warsaw convention Though he freely confessed his own aspiration for the honor and his disappointment at not getting it. He closed his speech by offering a resolution complimentary to Col. Green, which the Chair took a vote on and declared unanimously carried although the "noes" were not called for. It appeared to me, from my long acquaintance with Mr Rose that this putting him forward and requiring him to make the opening speech, and offer the resolution of congratulation was under the circumstances cruelty, refined and the physical tortures of the old Spanish Inquisition must have been pleasant compared with the mental torture which he had to undergo. Still, like a good lawyer as he is, he was able to go through with a speech on one side, of the case, while his heart was on the other. He said something about chivalrous knights of the olden time following the "White Plume" of Henry of Navarre, but I didn't catch the full sentiment. It was evident to the crowd that Mr. Rose was just then thinking more of the ancient history of *foreign* countries than of the *present politics of his own*.

Next followed Col. Green, to whom everybody looked for THE speech of the occasion. He commenced by addressing the audience as "Friends and Neighbors," and told us how much pleased he was at his nomination though he did *not* tell us that he got it on the 96th ballot. He also told us how much more gratified he was on returning from Warsaw to learn on the way that guns had been fired and banners displayed at Fayetteville in his honor. He then took up the editorial in the last issue of the POST, entitled "Outsiders," in which his name was used in connection with the term "Carpet Baggers," and that editorial seemed to have spurred the Colonel in a tender place, for almost his entire speech was devoted to giving us a history of himself and the place of his birth, along with a genealogy of his ancestors.

He told us that his great-grandmother of the ninth degree was a VIRGINIAN, and was the *first woman* who crossed the Roanoke from the Virginia side and settled in North Carolina. He didn't tell us how she crossed the river, but said she rode on horse-back. She got across anyhow, and he said there are now living (30,000) thirty thousand of her descendants He did *not* claim kin with Pocahontas nor John Randolph either, and I say it to his credit that he is the first descendant of a Virginia F. F. V. whom I ever saw who did not, and this fact raised him in my estimation.

He named the number of Senators, Generals and other high dignitaries among the descendants of his great-grandmother of the 9th degree, but I have forgotten how many there were. The number was very large, however, perhaps a dozen or more. It occurred to me, however, that out of 30,000 descendants belonging to one family, it was reasonable that *some* of them should be *smart*. You may possibly remember that our old great-grandmother, Eve, (I have forgotten the degree) had only two boys, and it is said that *one* of them was a right good fellow, but the preachers say the other was not so good.

Col. Green told us that his great-grandmother of the 9th degree was really such a woman that Senator Matt Ransom had said that he would rather have her for his great-grandmother than a seat for 30 years in the United States Senate. Now, although Senator Ransom has been our Senator for 12 years, I never heard who his great-grandmother of the 9th degree was, but I would bet my old hat against a Confederate shin-plaster, or a North Carolina special tax repudiated bond (which is about the same in value) that Senator Ransom would right now swap his great grandmother of the 9th degree and throw in his great-grandfather, too, for just six years more in the Senate, and I should say he would be making a good trade at that.

Do you remember what Josh Billings said about a mule? I can't give the exact quotation from memory, but it was something like this: "A quiet, pensive, sleepy mule standing under a persimmon tree on a hot July day is the most forlorn looking animal in creation. *He has no pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity.*" And everybody knows that a mule is an improvement on his *paternal* ancestor.

If the "Green Horse" of this campaign, as his friends have called him, expects to run it on pedigree, and will just stick to that line of argument in this Congressional District, then my word for it the "Canadian Pony," though a mere "scrub" in pedigree, for anything I know or care to know, will beat him further in the race than Maud S. can beat a broken legged mule, for people now-a-days care as little about the pedigree of candidates as a cock-sparrow does about a last years bird's nest. People in the South now, more than ever before, realize and live up to the old adage, "WORTH makes the man, and the *want of it the fellow*."

We Americans pride ourselves upon what is and always ought to be the chief glory of our free institutions, viz.: The humblest citizen, if worthy of it, may rise by his own efforts from the lowest position in society to the Presidency.

We have no titled nobility, and the only grade of rank is that of PERSONAL MERIT.

We love to read of Lincoln, the statesman and emancipator, once in early life a "rail-splitter" and "Ohio River raftsman," whose father was a drunken vagabond in Kentucky, and had to leave his native State for violation of the criminal laws; of Grant, the Union soldier, reared an humble tanner of Galena, but who, upon his own merit, received more honors in his own and foreign countries throughout the civilized world than were ever extended to any other American; of Johnson, the North Carolina tailor, who, in erecting a monument in Raleigh in 1868, while he was then President of the United States, remarked: "I place this monument over the grave of my surrounding father;" of Garfield, the "Canal boatman," of more recent memory.

It is such men as these of our own times who are held up for the emulation of American youth, who, having no long line of ancestors to boast of, yet by individual effort, brains and will-power, carved out for themselves the rugged road to fame.

Nowhere on the face of the globe, except in free America, and here only under the stars and stripes of our country's flag are these things possible, and only here since the political atmosphere was purified by the most destructive and gigantic civil war of modern times

So, Mr. Editor, even if you have no long pedigree of maternal or paternal ancestors, don't be afraid. Let the "Canadian Pony" match the blooded "Green Horse" in the race, and when you feel like shifting your range from the salt marshes of the East, come up into the sand hills of old Cumberland, Harnett and Moore, and mingle freely with the people. You will find the old Scotch yeomany of the upper Cape Fear who live by honest toil, and don't claim kin with Flora McDonald, nor Bruce, nor Wallace, nor Burns, still come to dinner when the horn blows, and believe in the principles of our free republic. Even our negroes a too modest to claim kin with Hannibal or Scipio Asiaticus or Scipio Africannus either.

They don't care a button who your father or your grandfather or your great grandfather was, but only want to know whether you yourself are fit for the office to which you aspire. They want you to talk to them about county government and the restoration of the right of local self-government which the Bourbons have taken away from them. The appropriation of money from the National Treasury to assist in educating our children, so that future generations may be able to read the laws of our country, and understand the ballots they cast at elections. So that the poorest child, if he has natural gifts above his fellows and will improve his God given talents, may rise to the top and sit even in the marble "Council Chambers of the Nation" an honored servant of the people.

They want to hear you talk of Prohibition and the Tariff, and Internal Revenue and Banking and Currency, and the thousand things which concern our advancement in civilization and free government.

Col. Green delivered a written speech, at least spoke from notes, and devoted but little of it to politics. He said he had not had leisure time since his nomination to prepare a speech, though it was announced several days ago that he would speak last night He did not discuss national politics at all, and had but little to say about State politics, except to urge the importance of organizing and carrying the Congressional Districts, the Bourbon State ticket for Judges, and getting what was most important of all, a majority of the next Legislature. He said Col. Ed. Hall, of Wilmington, had told him that between three and four thousand Democratic voters in this District had not heretofore been turning out at elections to vote That if they could get out the voters and win back most of the Liberals, as he thought they could by hard work, then the Democrats might expect a majority in the District of three or four thousand instead of the paltry majority heretofore of twelve or thirteen hundred. It seems to me I have, a few years ago, heard of a candidate for Congress in this District who, in canvassing, told the people that his election was sure by at least two thousand majority, and he had a peculiar foot and nobody else could wear his shoes, etc. But my recollection is that his opponent, after only about ten days' canvassing before the election, got those old shoes and wore them awhile, and they were not such a tight fit either.

Col. Green's manner in speaking is halting and his delivery poor, but there is one thing every decent man at the meeting last night ought to give him credit for, and that is he made no attempt whatever at telling low, dirty anecdotes which have characterized our political speaking too much of late years. There was nothing of the blackguard about him. His language was chaste, his manner dignified and that of a gentleman throughout, and he seemed to fully appreciate the dignity of the high office for which he is a candidate.

Mr. R. S. Huske was then called for and responded briefly. Mr. Troy was then called for, and commenced by saying that, after the able speech that had already been delivered, he feared that a speech from him might violate the Constitution by inflicting "cruel punishment" upon the audience, though he did not say it would be unusual. He said he was convinced that Col. Green would be elected, and he would give the reason that first suggested him. A day or two ago he caught a green snake and wrapped it up, and meeting Col. Green on the street presented it to him as a new "Green badge." The Colonel undid the wrapping, and when the live snake felt out he jumped so high and spread out so that he was satisfied Col. Green would "spread all over the whole district; that Col. G. told him he was always afraid of snakes, and a few years ago a dead snake bit him in the heel, and he had to drink two gallons of whiskey and a keg of wine to kill the bite. Do you think Mr. Troy really believed that it was so very strange that a man who makes *good* wine should have a horror of snakes?

Mr. Troy said the audience had been told about the big men of the past, but, said he, our Dobbins, our Shepherds, our Winslows who controlled in the past are gone, and he desired to speak of the present and the future. He did not want the audience to forget the man who two years ago *redeemed* this District, the Hon. John W Shackelford, of Onslow, and he eulogized Mr. Shackelford to the skies Just what the motive was in land Mr. Shackelford (who recently got left at Warsaw) at a Green ratification meeting, I did not understand myself, but the audience applauded all the same. Perhaps Mr. Troy thought that a little touch of a *funeral oration* over "Warsaw's last champions" might not be inappropriate to the occasion, and the man who *redeemed* the district two years ago is at least entitled to decent christian political burial.

If such was his intention his oration was almost as appropriate as that of Pericles over the Greeks who were slain in battle, for they do say that the "corpuses" at Warsaw were numerous.

If Col. Green runs on his pedigree alone in this campaign, as he started out, he will scatter what is left of his party in this district so badly that it will hereafter take the combined effort of Messrs. Shackelford, Waddell, Grant, Rose, McLean, all, to gather up the fragments, and the district will, after November, have need of Bourbon redemption again.

Mr. Troy was *opposed* to the payment of the special tax bonds, and he knows very well that everybody else is, too, and by common consent all parties and creeds in this State, except perhaps, a few bondholder's lawyers, have united on that matter long ago, and special tax bonds are not a question in politics now, and if we ever pay even one *compromised* debt, it will be as much as the people will ever submit to. He knows very well that hogs will have horns long before any politician who values his character, if any party in our State will risk his chances of election to advocate the payment of these bonds.

After Mr. Troy had concluded his speech, Mr. Rose moved that steps be taken to organize a Green and Bennett club, and Mr. Newton, a young lawyer of Fayetteville, moved as an amendment that the name of Hon James C. McRae be added to the name of the club.

The chairman suggested that it might not be the right thing to couple the name of a candidate for Judge with that of a political club. Mr. Newton could not see any impropriety in it, and insisted on his amendment Mr. Rose asked that the amendment be withdrawn, and about that time I heard a bystander remark, in an undertone: "Better not call for a vote on that amendment, be sure more than half of this crowd is for Guthrie for Judge."

Mr Newton finally withdrew his amendment.

A committee of five was appointed to consult as to the organization of the club, to report at some future meeting, and as the crowd was scattering, I heard one old "Anti" say: "There is one of the committee who can raise a 'club,' for he did raise a club a few nights ago at his own home, and *beat one of his own children nearly to death with it.*"

So much for the first gun of the campaign Boom! Boom! I subscribe myself as I really am not

BOURBON—ANTIQUARY.

Dr. E. A. Yates is on a visit here to some of his friends.

Three reports of sun-strokes so far this summer.

About Wednesday last it felt to us like hunting up our summer linens again.

What ailed Second street last Tuesday night? Skermishing all along the line.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, of the First Baptist Church, left here Wednesday for a short visit north.

Capt. Paddison has commenced the survey of the Clinton & P. C. R. R.—Success to you, Capt. P.

The "Little Giant" Fire Engine Company are soon to appear in handsome new suits.

Was'nt it very warm about the middle of the past week? Ain't you might tonight.

Rev. D. W. Herring of Duplin county who has been appointed a missionary to China is in our city and will preach to-day in the First Baptist Church.

A dead body supposed to be that of Isaac bryant was found near Chinquapin Bridge on the North East river, and it is thought he was foully dealt with. A hole over the left eye looked as if he was shot with a pistol ball.

The POST will not be sent to those who don't pay up.

Mr. Martin Newman lost a fine horse last Sunday.

The heavy rains will keep our street force very busy for the next two weeks repairing damages.

We are glad to see our countrymen bringing in their fruit, and are glad to know that there is a plenty of it to bring

We drop a tear of affection over the grave of Mrs. Caroline V. Copes, one of our oldest and most respected ladies. God's blessing go ever with her soul.

The horse stolen from Messrs. Merrit & Hollingsworth has been heard from in South Carolina near Conowayboro. We hope the thieves will be captured.

A new post-office has been established at Smithsburg, on the W. C. & A. railroad and the office at Bogue has been discontinued.

The price of watermelons has come down to suit the size of the small boy's pile.

Mr. D. A. Smith of this city, left here on Tuesday last, for the northern markets.

Some sneak vented his miserable meanness Friday night by cutting into small fragments, the rope of Capt. Fitzgerald's awning on Second street, Look sharp.

Col. A. Pope was in this city last Monday.

Every Monday our colored people have a big excursion. Last Monday they had two. We wish them much pleasure.

Don't fail to take the POST it contains all the latest news, and has the circulation of 4000.

The Edgecombe Guards of Tarboro will pass through our city en route for Smithville on Wednesday. We wish them a jolly time.

Maj. W. L. Young, the Superintendant of the Duplin Canal was on a visit to our city Monday. When the Major gets married and the canal gets finished won't we have a jolly time?

Mr. Thomas Wallace, formerly in charge of Portner's beer depot in this city gave us a flying visit Tuesday.

A small excursion party came down on the steamer "John Dawson" from Point Caswell Wednesday, and proceeded furtherward for a sniff of sea breeze.

Private Frank L. Meares won the prize of the W. L. I. at the target practice Wednesday. We have heard some say, though, that Mr. Leslie made the best shot.

A four-masted iron hull ship arrived at this port from Rio last Wednesday. She is much of a curiosity in our waters, being the first and only four-master that ever spread her wings over our waves

Mr. A. H. Leslie has just put the finishing touches, in the artistic way, on the boiler and engine of Messrs. N. Giles & Co., which was re-built by Messrs. Hart, Bailey & Co., and which is intended for the Rice Mills of N. G. & Co., at Washington, in this State.

During the past two weeks we have added to our subscription list 1,030 new subscribers; and we now make the assertion that we have the largest subscription list in the city, and one that will compare with the largest in the state, *penny newspapers* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. E. B. Saunders, of Onslow county was in our city last week, looking well and in very excellent spirit. He says the business prospect are reasonably good in his county, as the crops will be reasonably good. Persons having legal business at Jacksonville or in Onslow county, will do well to correspond with Mr. Saunders at Swansboro, North Carolina.

Gen. Clingman predicts that North Carolina will give fifty thousand majority for the Liberal combination this fall. Gen. Clingman made a good soldier, a wise Statesman and a shrewd politician, and we incline to the opinion that the General's ideas are well based before he ventures to give them expression.

The remains of two unknown federal soldiers were received by Mr. R. C. Taylor, the Superintendent of the National Cemetry, near the city, last Tuesday. They came by express from Bergaw, in Pender county, and died from disease as the Union army was passing through that town in 1865.

The handsome residence of Mr. Hancock on the corner of Princess and Fifth streets, has about reached completion. It is certainly one of the very finest building in the city, and it no only reflects great credit upon Mr. Hancock, but upon the whole city in general. We wish we had many more such citizens as Mr. Hancock. We wish him all happiness.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic,

SCHNAPPS.

HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all ... manufacturers of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent Act of the U. S. Congress

WOLFE BROTHERS & CO.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEADING SCIENTISTS OF TODAY agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever—Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the Blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

New Summer Resort!

Hotel Brunswick,

SMITHVILLE, N. C

B. L. Perry ... Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, is situated directly in front of the Ocean, and twenty five miles below Wilmington, the largest city in the State.

The HOTEL BRUNSWICK is a new structure, and will be open for the reception of guests on the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

It commands a splendid view of the Harbor and Ocean and both foreign and coast-wise steamers and ships pass in front of the door.

Sailing and fishing are unsurpassed.

Bath Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open day and night.

Ten-pin Alley, Billiard Hall and Bar attached to the Hotel.

THE TABLE

will be supplied with Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Terrapins, and every other product of the sea.

First-class Passenger Steamers will leave Wilmington and Smithville morning and evening, making two trips daily each way.

The Proprietor, with an experience of many years in charge of summer hotels at Beaufort, including the late Atlantic Hotel, hopes to make this a resort second to none in the South.

Electric Bells to all the rooms.

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be sold on all the Railroads.

Terms moderate. Special rates to families.

B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.
and of Purcell House, Wilmington, N. C.
may 14-3m

GREAT

Triumph!

The great success attending the

LOW PRICED SALES

Recently inaugurated by me, prompts me to offer still greater

BARGAINS.

I am now offering and will continue to offer until the close of the present month. Goods at lower prices by 25 per cent. than the same class of goods can be had at any other store.

HANDSOME FIGURED LAWNS AT SIX CENTS PER YARD.

Also Finer Lawns at Higher Prices

Elegant solid colors Figured Challis, at 10 cents per yard.
Neat, plain Wool Dress Goods, at 12½ cents per yard.
Pretty Cotton Figured Dress Goods, at 10 cents per yard.
Another invoice of those handsome Japanese Plaids, at 25 cents per yard.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF LACE EDGINGS IN THE CITY.

Ladies' Collars, from the cheapest to the finest.
Lace Ties, from three cents each, upwards.
Linen Handkerchiefs, from five cents each, upwards.

CORSETS! CORSETS!!

My store is the Headquarters for Corsets. A large supply of our

Celebrated 50 Cent Corsets Just Received.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES

Come and look at our

Long-Lace Top-Glove at 25 Cts

In short, I offer to you everything in Dry Goods line, at prices which defy competition.

REMEMBER:

I have no Old Stock;
I keep no Second-class Goods;
My Goods are all First Class;
My Prices are Lower than Ever;
And I have but ONE PRICE.

I respectfully invite all.

John J. Hedrick.
MAY 19th, 1882. may 20